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# THE VICTORIAN ERA OF BRITISH EXPANSION.

BY ALLEYNE IRELAND.

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## I.

THE expansion of England will go down into history linked with the names of England's great Queens. Although Queen Elizabeth died before a single English colony was founded, the peculiar character of her reign entitles her to the distinction of being the founder of Greater Britain. When she ascended the throne of England in 1558 Spain was the great colonial power. The West Indies, Florida, Mexico, California, Peru, the Philippines—practically the whole of the New World, as it was then known—belonged to Spain. To this vast territory was added in 1580, by the subjugation of Portugal, the whole of the Portuguese Empire in the Old World—the settlements on the East and West coasts of Africa, on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of India, at Aden, Socotra, Muscat and Ormus, in Ceylon and Burmah, in the Banda Islands and the Moluccas.

In 1558, England was at peace with Spain, and Philip, the Spanish monarch, was a suitor for Elizabeth's hand. But whatever small chance there may have been of this marriage taking place was destroyed by the action of Pope Paul IV., who, on being informed of the Queen's accession, notified her that England was still a fief of Rome, and that, as the Pontiff had never recognized the marriage of Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, she was illegitimate and could not inherit the Crown. From that time forward the struggle between Protestant and Catholic Europe, which terminated in the destruction of the Spanish Armada, was inevitable; and the accession of the Calvinist Henry IV., of Navarre, head of the Huguenot party in France, drew England and Protestant Europe into an alliance against Spain.

It was out of this religious strife that the beginnings of British

Empire arose. Impatient of the intolerable pretensions of Spain, the Elizabethan seamen went forth and, by war and by exploration, opened the eyes of Englishmen to the possibilities of the over-sea expansion which took place under the immediate successors of Elizabeth. It is only necessary to recall the heroic exploits of Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, Cavendish and Raleigh to emphasize the gallant parentage of the British Empire in the Elizabethan Age.

But critical as were the affairs of England at the accession of Elizabeth, a crisis equally grave, but for the larger unit of Great and Greater Britain, marked the early years of Victoria's reign.

The mercantile system, under which the Colonial Empire of England had labored since the days of James I., had received its death-blow in the success of the American War of Independence. The happy failure of England to conquer the American Colonies had been accompanied by a no less happy success in destroying French power in Canada, in the East and in the West Indies. One Empire had been lost; another had been gained.

A rude shock had been administered, however, to the theories on which, according to the general belief, the Empire had been built. The public sentiment of England, as well as the deliberate opinion of her statesmen, turned in the direction of giving up an Empire, which, since it could apparently be no longer maintained for the benefit of the Mother Country, could no longer afford a sufficient return for the responsibility involved in its protection. Enthusiasts who believed that the new economic doctrines of Adam Smith would be adopted by all the great Powers, and who foresaw the commencement of an era of universal free-trade, asked, with much plausibility, wherein lay the advantage of maintaining political control over territories which, under another flag, would still be open to British trade, when even under the British flag other nations were to have free rights of competition with British merchants?

In the very year of the Queen's accession the Canadian Rebellion added another argument to the persuasions of those who would have welcomed a policy of contraction. But out of the Rebellion came the great Durham Report—the charter of self-government for the British Colonies. In this Report, a new idea of Colonial Empire was advanced; not for the sake of the Mother

Country, but for the good of the Colonies themselves, should the Empire be maintained. Lord Durham, replying to the general opinion held at that time, that, as independence was the natural sequence of colonization, the sooner Canada was cast off by Great Britain the better, said: "I cannot participate in the notion that it is the part either of prudence or of honor to abandon our countrymen."

But the permanent acceptance by the British people of their destiny as the world's great colonizers was delayed for many years. Under a rule less admirable than that of the Queen, there might have sprung up in the Colonies themselves a sentiment which would have met half-way the anti-expansion views of the home-folk; and the result would then have justified the attitude of the London *Times* towards the colonial forecasts of Lord John Russell. "He does not shrink," said the *Times*, on February 11th, 1850, "from contemplating the eventual independence of our Colonies, and proposes to prepare them for it by free institutions. For our own part, we think it the merest prudery to blink that inevitable event."

Nor was the sentiment in favor of dismemberment greatly diminished until the time of the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 1887. In the circumstances surrounding that event, a new idea found birth—the Unity of the Empire. All that could be done to cast off the Colonies, short of absolute repudiation of the contract, had been done. The Empire had survived the disintegrative tendencies of Mr. Gladstone's policy, and had refused to accept the badge of disloyalty which he would have conferred on its several parts under the pretence of ministering to an honorable and praiseworthy spirit of independence. The joyous acclamations of the Imperial millions in 1887 showed British statesmen that the Colonies were possessed of a deeper affection for the flag, a warmer devotion to the person of their sovereign, than the measure that had been ascribed to them by the "Little Englanders."

The tide had turned at last! The loyalty which had withstood the carelessness and contempt of Ministers, which had persisted through the shameful abandonment of Gordon, through the smug insanity of the Transvaal retrocession, which had seen the downfall of the great pro-consuls Frere and Grey, and had ever waxed deeper and stronger, was now recognized and applauded at home.

"In these communities," said the London *Times* on April 21st,

1887, "*as we are all beginning to feel*, there is a great reserve of strength for the Mother Country."

From 1887 onward there followed a rapid consolidation of the Empire. The work of Seeley and Froude in one sphere of literary activity, of Kipling in another, and the strong personality of Mr. Chamberlain, backed by his indefatigable labor, combined to draw the outposts of the realm into a closer union. "The sense of possession," said Mr. Chamberlain in 1897, "has now given place to the sentiment of kinship. We think and speak of them as part of ourselves, as part of the British Empire, united to us, although they may be dispersed throughout the world, by ties of kindred, religion, of history and of language, and joined to us by the seas that formerly seemed to divide us."

In recent years, two events have brought the people of Great and Greater Britain still closer together. One was the Queen's Diamond Jubilee of 1897, which united the Empire in one vast pageantry in honor of its beloved Mistress. Another was the South African War, which so completely falsified the opinion of Mr. John Morley, who, seeking some years ago for a simile of the utterly impossible, said (I quote from memory): "As well might one believe that New Zealand would spend her blood and treasure to uphold British supremacy in South Africa."\*

If the war has disclosed many defects in the British system, it has shown also that, when the British Empire goes to war, its sons are but sorry pupils for those who write patriotism a crime. There is not a single British land from the St. Lawrence to the Hugli, from Carlisle Bay to Spencer's Gulf, but has offered its best blood to the cause. The Canadian farmer, the West Indian planter, the Australian station-hand, English Earl and Indian Prince have nobly fulfilled the poet's challenge:

"*Shedders of blood! When hath our own been spared?*"

## II.

### THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Leaving for treatment in a separate article the growth of the Colonies and India, it is my purpose to attempt a brief account of some of the principal features of the growth of the United Kingdom under the late Queen.

\*For a full discussion of the growth of the British Colonial Conception see my "*Tropical Colonization*," pp. 5-35.

It will be readily understood that, in collecting statistics covering so wide a range of time and subject, approximate accuracy is the utmost that can be hoped for. In almost every instance the figures given are drawn from official sources; and, when the years selected do not correspond with the exact limits of the Queen's reign, it is because official data are not available here for consultation.

(1.) We shall begin with the consideration of the increase which has taken place in the Population, Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom between 1837 and 1900:

POPULATION (in thousands).

	1840.	1860.	1880.	1897.
England and Wales.....	15,730	19,902	25,714	31,055
Increase.....				97.42%
Scotland .....	2,600	3,054	3,705	4,218
Increase.....				62.23%
Ireland .....	8,155	5,820	5,202	4,551
Decrease.....				79.19%
Total, United Kingdom.....	26,485	28,776	34,621	39,821
Increase .....				50.35%

From these figures it is seen that during the Queen's reign the population of the United Kingdom has doubled, notwithstanding the fact that the population of Ireland decreased by 79.19 per cent. The change which has taken place in the distribution of the population may be observed from the following figures:

	1840.	1897.
England and Wales.....	59.39 per cent.	77.98 per cent.
Scotland .....	9.82 "	10.59 "
Ireland .....	30.79 "	11.43 "
	100.00	100.00

No less interesting are the statistics as to the revenue of Great Britain during the Victorian reign.

REVENUE (in thousands of pounds).

	1837.	1867.	1900.
Total .....	51,437	69,435	119,840
Increase.....			132.98%
Excise .....	14,518	20,670	32,100
Per cent. of total.....	28.22	29.77	26.79
Customs .....	22,908	22,303	23,800
Per cent. of total.....	44.53	32.12	19.86
Property and income tax.....	5,341	5,700	18,750
Per cent. of total.....	10.38	8.21	15.65
Post office .....	2,340	4,470	13,100
Per cent. of total.....	4.55	6.44	10.93
Legacy and succession duties.....	....	....	14,020
Per cent. of total.....	....	....	11.70

The salient points of the above table may be thus summed up: The total revenue increased 132.98 per cent., whilst three notable changes took place in the sources from which the revenue was derived. The establishment of a policy of free trade reduced the ratio of income from customs duties from 44.53 per cent. of a

revenue of £51,437,000 to 19.86 per cent. of a revenue of £119,-840,000. The income from post-office receipts increased to very nearly six times its former amount, and its relative importance grew from a little under 5 per cent. to something over 10 per cent. of the total. The legacy and succession duties, which did not figure in the earlier years, yielded more than a tenth of the total revenue in 1900. The general tendency appears to be in the direction of throwing an increased burden of taxation on the rich.

When the Briton considers the very small number of commodities which are to-day subject to any form of tax, he may thankfully look back on Sydney Smith's famous description of the state of taxation at the beginning of the century:

"The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back on his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., makes his will on an eight-pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel. His virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he will then be gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

Coincidently with the growth of the population and revenue, occurred a vast increase in the expenditures of the country.

EXPENDITURES (in thousands of pounds).

	1837.	1867.	1900.
Total .....	52,164	66,773	133,722
Increase.....			156.34%
Debt Charges .....	24,357	26,074	23,216
Per cent. of total.....	46.69	39.05	17.36
All Civil Charges.....	5,256	10,523	25,951
Per cent. of total.....	10.07	15.76	19.41
Army .....	6,522	14,675	43,600
Per cent. of total.....	12.50	21.98	32.60
Navy .....	4,750	10,676	26,000
Per cent. of total.....	9.11	15.99	19.44

It is seen that the total expenditure of the United Kingdom increased during the Queen's reign by 156.34 per cent. The changes in the direction of the expenditure are significant. The charges on the public debt decreased from 46.69 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1837 to 17.36 per cent. in 1900. To put the matter in another way, if the ratio of expenditure on debt to total expenditure had been the same in 1900 as it was in 1837, the amount paid out for that purpose in 1900 would have been £62,-434,000, instead of £23,216,000. There is a marked increase in

the proportion of expenditure devoted to civil administration; but this has been accompanied by a still greater increase in the charges for the army and the navy. Taking the army and navy together, the absolute increase has been from £11,272,000 in 1837 to £69,600,000 in 1900; whilst the increase relative to the total expenditure has been from 21.61 per cent. to 52.04 per cent.—in other words, whilst the total expenditure of the country has increased by 156.34 per cent., the expenditure on the army and navy has increased by 617.46 per cent.

But there is another aspect of this question which is very important—namely, the ratio which the taxation of the country bears to the volume of its trade. The following table exhibits the striking change which has taken place:

	1840.	1899.
Revenue per capita.....	£1 19 11	£2 19 10
Value of imports plus exports per capita.....	4 8 5	18 14 9
Ratio of taxation per capita to value of imports plus exports per capita.....	45.14 to 100	15.96 to 100

From the above figures it is seen that the increase of taxation between 1840 and 1899 was 49.89 per cent., and the increase in the value of imports plus exports was 323.82 per cent.

(2.) We may now take up the growth of the imports, exports and shipping of the United Kingdom between 1840 and 1899.

Before proceeding to an examination of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, it may be well if we have before us a few facts indicative of the remarkable change which took place during the reign of Victoria in the material factors of British life. When we turn our attention to the condition of England in the years immediately preceding and following the commencement of the nineteenth century, we note three main characteristics: (1.) The people were an agricultural people, sparing only enough men from the fields and pastures to form two provincial cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants—Bristol and Norwich. One man in every three was, in fact, either a farmer or an agricultural laborer. (2.) The country raised its own food supply, and even exported food to the Continent. (3.) Government regulation of trade was the order of the day, no less than fifteen hundred Acts of Parliament being in force in 1820 relating to the entry, export and custody of goods as matters of custom-house supervision.

To-day only one man in ten is concerned with farming or agriculture. There are more than eighty towns of over 50,000 inhabitants, showing that, whilst the total population increased

four-fold, the number of large towns increased forty-fold. Again, from a position of independence in regard to food supply, England has come to be almost entirely dependent on imports, no less than 36.76 per cent. of her total imports in 1897 representing food stuffs—a round sum of \$890,000,000 out of a total of \$2,425,000,000. Finally, the British tariff regulations, thanks to the adoption of a free-trade policy, can be written on a single sheet of note paper; and all trade monopolies have disappeared. In 1843 there were more than a thousand articles subject to duties; to-day there are less than a score.

Many factors contributed to bring about these changes; but, from the infinite complexity of action and reaction, it is not always easy to distinguish cause from effect.

The turning point in the economic conditions of England may be placed toward the end of the eighteenth century. Arkwright and Compton had invented the spinning-jenny and mule, and in 1785 steam was first used in cotton manufacture. Up to that time, the weaving of cotton and woollen goods by hand had afforded an additional source of income to the agricultural population. While the men were in the fields, the women sat by their spinning wheels.

But at the very time when machinery began to render unprofitable the manufacture of cloth by hand, the agricultural population suffered an appalling disaster in the continual succession of bad harvests between 1784 and 1809. It became evident that food must be secured from abroad, and in 1815 the Corn Laws, hitherto maintained in the interest of the land-owner, were changed so as to admit foreign wheat free of duty when the price per quarter rose above eighty shillings. From that time onward the growth of English manufactures was rapid; not only was the home population supplied with machine-made commodities of every kind, but a large export trade gradually arose by way of compensation for food imports.

In 1839, the Anti-Corn Law League was established at Manchester, and in 1846 the Corn Laws were repealed. Gradually, barrier after barrier was swept away, and the principle of division of labor was established. Henceforth, England would draw her food supplies from countries better suited than herself, from the nature of their soil and climate, to the production of food stuffs; and, in return, she would utilize her coal and iron deposits to sup-

ply the world with manufactured goods, the raw materials for which could be drawn from abroad.

The stimulus afforded to the carrying trade, both on land and by sea, through this interchange of commodities, was enormous. The first English railroad was operated in 1830; the first ocean steamer was built in 1838. By 1843 the paid-up capital of English railroads was \$347,000,000, and in 1897 the amount had reached \$5,400,000,000. The effect on the foreign shipping trade was no less remarkable. In 1840 the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in the ports of the United Kingdom was 9,000,000; by 1860 the figures had changed to 25,000,000; and, by 1897, the enormous total of 90,000,000 tons was reached.

From the above brief sketch, it will be seen that the accession of the Queen took place at a time when a complete industrial revolution was being inaugurated. The remarkable nature and extent of that revolution may be made more readily apparent by a reference to the growth of the national industry as expressed in imports, exports and shipping.

IMPORTS (in thousands of pounds sterling).				
	1840.	1860.	1880.	1899.
Total .....	65,873	210,531	411,230	484,899
Increase.....				636.11%
From British Colonies.....	....	42,959	92,519	106,670
Per cent. of total.....	....	20.41	22.50	22.00
From Foreign Countries.....	....	167,571	318,711	378,229
Per cent. of total.....	....	79.59	77.50	78.00
From United States.....	....	44,727	107,081	120,005
Per cent. of total.....	....	21.24	26.04	24.75
From France .....	....	17,774	41,970	53,281
Per cent. of total.....	....	8.44	10.21	10.98
From Germany .....	....	14,897	24,355	30,041
Per cent. of total.....	....	7.07	5.92	6.20
From Russia .....	....	16,202	14,054	18,690
Per cent. of total.....	....	7.70	3.42	3.85

Apart from the remarkable increase in the volume of total imports, an increase of 636.11 per cent., the most interesting feature disclosed by the above table is the even maintenance of the relative importance of the various sources of supply. Thus, whilst the imports from the British Colonies and India have increased to two and one-half times their earlier value, their ratio to the value of total imports has only increased from 20.41 per cent. to 22.00 per cent., and the change in the ratio of foreign imports has, of course, been correspondingly slight.

Considered in relation to the growth of the population, the increase of imports between 1840 and 1899 has been from £2 13s. 8d. (\$12.88) *per capita* to £11 16s. 6d. (\$56.76) *per capita*.

The slight increase in the relative importance of the United

States and France, as sources of supply, is compensated for by a corresponding decrease in the importance of Germany and Russia; though it must be borne in mind that the figures given above do not represent the total value of imports from Germany, as a considerable quantity of German goods reach England from Dutch ports. The change which has taken place in the relative importance of various countries as sources of supply for the United Kingdom may be seen from the following table:

## ORIGIN OF BRITISH IMPORTS.

	1860.	1899.
From British Colonies.....	20.41	22.00
From France, Germany, Russia and United States.....	44.44	49.78
From other countries.....	35.15	28.22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	100.00

The nature of the food imports may be seen from the following table (value of wines, spirits and beer not included):

## FOOD IMPORTS (in thousands of pounds sterling).

	1855.	1880.	1897.
Total .....	143,543	411,230	484,899
Food stuffs .....	45,702	170,113	177,995
Per cent. food stuffs.....	31.82	41.36	36.76
Principal articles—			
Live stock for food.....	1,616	10,060	11,380
Bacon and hams .....	617	10,985	12,550
Beef .....	483	2,424	6,000
Butter and margarine.....	2,050	12,141	18,400
Coffee .....	1,689	6,861	3,585
Grain of all sorts.....	17,508	62,857	53,579
Fruits .....	1,468	6,895	10,430
Sugar .....	10,974	23,000	16,600
Tea .....	5,225	11,613	10,405
Eggs .....	236	2,235	4,357

The only points which need be emphasized in regard to the foregoing figures are those relating to sugar and coffee. It is seen that the value of coffee imported fell from £6,861,000 in 1880 to £3,585,000 in 1897, and that the value of sugar imported fell in the same time from £23,000,000 to £16,600,000. In the first case, the fall was due to decrease in quantity imported; in the second case to decrease in the value of sugar. The changes may be readily observed from the following figures:

	1880.	1897.
Quantity of coffee imported.....	1,546,000 cwt.	756,000 cwt.
Value per cwt.....	£4.44	£4.74
Quantity of sugar imported.....	20,247,000 cwt.	32,200,000 cwt.
Value per cwt.—		
Refined .....	29s.	13s.
Raw .....	22s.	9s.

Confining ourselves to the quantity of these articles retained for home consumption, we find that the quantity of coffee consumed per head has decreased from 0.92 lb. to 0.69 lb., and that the amount of sugar used has increased from 63.40 lbs. to 80.89

lbs. The figures for sugar include the amount used in the manufacture of jams and sweetmeats, and the quantity of raw sugar refined in the United Kingdom and exported.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS (value in thousands of pounds sterling).				
	1840.	1860.	1880.	1899.
Total value .....	51,308	135,891	223,060	264,660
Increase.....				415.82%
To Colonies .....	17,099	43,665	72,254	87,723
Per cent. of total.....	33.33	32.13	32.39	33.15
To Foreign Countries.....	34,209	92,226	150,806	176,837
Per cent. of total.....	66.67	67.87	67.61	66.82
To United States.....	5,283	21,667	30,856	18,104
Per cent. of total.....	10.29	15.94	13.83	6.84
To France .....	2,378	5,250	15,594	15,417
Per cent. of total.....	4.63	3.86	7.00	5.83
To Germany .....	5,579	13,355	16,943	25,838
Per cent. of total.....	10.87	9.83	7.60	9.76
To Russia .....	1,603	3,268	7,952	11,755
Per cent. of total.....	3.12	2.40	3.56	4.44

With a total increase in value of 415.82 per cent., the exports of British and Irish produce remain, as far as their general direction is concerned, almost exactly in the same position as they were in fifty years ago. Just one-third went to the British Colonies and India in 1840, and two-thirds went to foreign countries. To-day the former trade has decreased in relative importance by only nine-fiftieths of 1 per cent. The exports to France and Russia have slightly increased in proportion to the total exports, and a marked decrease is to be observed in the case of the United States. The decrease of 1.11 per cent. in the relative value of the exports to Germany is apparent rather than real, as a large amount of British and Irish goods reach Germany through Holland.

It is interesting to note that, as far as her exports are concerned, England still sends 22.43 per cent. of her produce and manufactures to the three great manufacturing countries—the United States, France and Germany.

The next point to be considered is the nature of the British and Irish exports. This aspect is dealt with in the following table:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS (in thousands of pounds sterling).			
	1855.	1880.	1897.
Total value .....	95,688	233,600	234,220
Coal and coal products, except dyes.....	2,446	8,865	18,320
Per cent. of total.....	2.56	3.79	7.82
Cotton manufactures .....	27,579	63,662	54,043
Per cent. of total.....	28.82	27.25	23.07
Machinery .....	1,359	13,920	15,180
Per cent. of total.....	1.42	5.99	6.48
Woolen and worsted manufactures.....	7,718	17,265	15,976
Per cent. of total.....	8.07	7.39	6.82
Metal and metal products other than machinery .....	11,600	25,117	27,640
Per cent. of total.....	12.12	10.75	11.81
Hardware and cutlery .....	2,959	3,028	2,104
Per cent. of total.....	3.09	1.30	0.90

In absolute value an increase is to be observed in each group, with the exception of hardware and cutlery, which show the effect of German and American competition. Roughly, the export of machinery has increased to twelve times its earlier value, coal has multiplied eight-fold, whilst cotton, woollen and worsted, and metal products other than machinery have a little more than doubled. Cotton manufactures still form the bulk of domestic exports from the United Kingdom, although the relative importance of this export has decreased from 28.82 per cent. to 23.07 per cent. of the total value.

We come finally to that branch of British activity which has shown a more remarkable development than any other—shipping. Between 1840 and 1899, the combined value of total imports and total domestic exports of the United Kingdom increased by 539.65 per cent., and during the same period the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in the ports of the United Kingdom, exclusive of coasting trade, increased by 866.18 per cent. Some details of this increase may be seen from the following table:

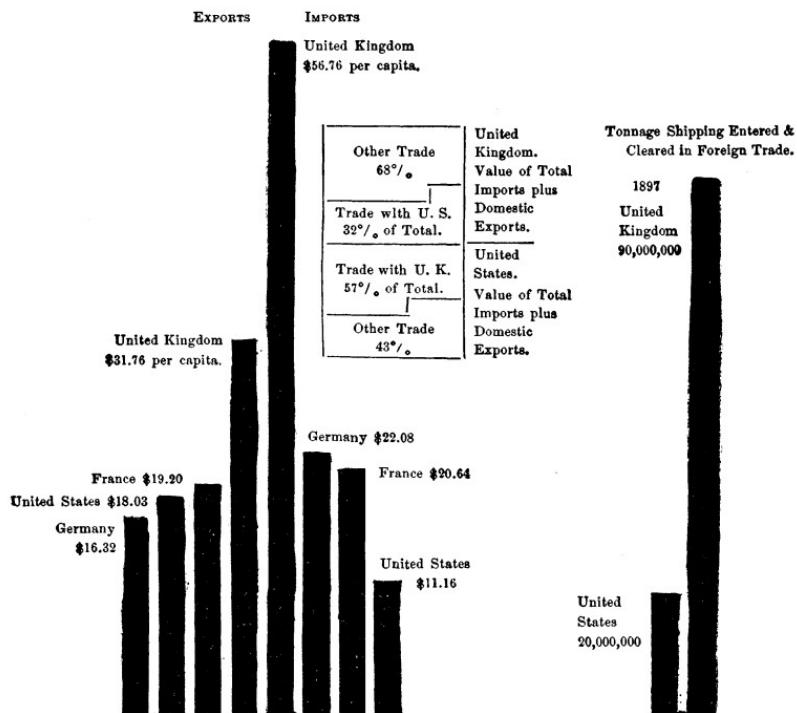
TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED IN PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING TRADE (in thousands of tons).

	1840.	1860.	1880.	1897.		1840.	1860.	1880.	1897.
British.....	6,490	13,914	41,349	64,426	Sail.....	8,648	19,722	21,522	9,145
Per cent....	68.76	56.36	70.40	71.43	Per cent....	91.62	79.88	36.64	10.14
Foreign.....	2,949	10,775	17,387	25,772	Steam.....	791	4,967	37,213	81,053
Per cent....	31.24	43.64	29.60	28.57	Per cent....	8.38	20.12	63.36	89.86
Total.....	9,439	24,689	58,736	90,198	Total.....	9,439	24,689	58,735	90,198

In so far as the shipping is divided into British and foreign, the United Kingdom is more than holding her own, inasmuch as seven vessels out of every ten which enter her ports fly the British flag. Steamers appear to be entirely superseding sailing vessels, which now only represent one-tenth of the shipping, instead of nine-tenths, as formerly. Even within the past seventeen years the tonnage of sailing vessels entered and cleared in the ports of the United Kingdom has fallen from 21,000,000 to 9,000,000, whilst the steam tonnage has increased from 37,000,000 to 81,000,000.

It does not lie within the scope of the present article to attempt any forecast of British and Irish trade. We hear a great deal about the decadence of the United Kingdom as a commercial power; but Englishmen may take some comfort from the follow-

ing comparisons, which serve to show the enormous bulk of trade which still falls to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. It will be seen that the United Kingdom imports, per head of her population, more than the United States, France and Germany



put together, and that she exports of her own produce and manufactures nearly as much per head as the people of France and Germany taken together, or as the people of the United States and Germany taken together. It may also be noted that, whereas England depends on the United States for 32 per cent. of her trade, the United States does 57 per cent. of her total trade with the United Kingdom.

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